## TEXAS RESOURCES.

Address of Ex-Gov. Hubbard Before a Chicago Audience.

THE PEOPLE ENTHUSIASTIC.

They Learn of the Boundless Resources and Great Natural and

Industrial Advantages of the State-Those Who Had Associated the Word "Texas" with Outlaws and Desperadoes Surprised.

People who went to Farwell hall last ing to hear ex-Governor Richard B. and of Texas lecture on the resources Lone Star state were treated to a had always associated the word Texas outlaws and desperadoes were agreesurprised to learn that fewer crimes committed in Texas than in Illinois. There are thousands of good men and woman in the Lone Star state, and lawless-ness is practically a thing of the past. The arer was frequently applauded, and ions of the address were received with ked enthusiasm. Upon being introto the audience by ex-Senator Far-Mr Hubbard said

ADDES AND GENTLEMEN-I am glad, i proud, as an American citizen, to stand prain—after the inpse of many years— splended city of the great West, has outstripped all her early rivals race, and promises fair in a decade cars to dispute the mastery for and population with even the great Atlantic seaboard e | "Westward the star o aspitality, and I came here to-night to that Texas extends to Chicago and carned and knightly greeting of pic. We have been inviting Illi me days to come and see spec of the varied, and we think wonder cincus of Texas—her cereals, fruits tage, ber cotton and woois, her man s, her woods from the forest and nets of that great Western country ber and forests and ores of Eastern the sugars of the coast, and a bird's of our architecture, education and in all the elements of a high civili We have not been among you as ors, to make restless any happy hone on have nundreds of thousands o Oh, no. God in his beneficience has rywhere in the great states of Illi be said in simple justice and un ed truth. But, my friends, we are say that for centuries our Angloblood has coursed in the veins of tiess and ever moving to the westwill go away from

elcome will await every son and n Texas. Do you know that of the estern commonwealtus Illinois has ore you to night and represent a and loyal constituency when I exits where the World's Colum-ition is to be held in 1893. You and to the grand occusion, and and your population will grow to

ted will be amply rewarded, but a

the speaker who stands before But in 1895 Texas will be here

Totas is the largest of the American less greater in extent than New York, they vania, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland, 100,000 of acres of land-274,366 miles of territory; bounded on the and west by the Indian Territory, device and Mexico, and the south and the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana reat area lies between the twenty and its northwestern "Panhandle senboard, extending from the Sa-

he Rio Grande, nearly 1000 miles, and running inland from seventy-

ds of middle Texas. This constitutes the largest area of By actual survey of engineers it to 800 feet above the level of the It contains every variety of soil, di-ed with hills and valleys, niternating and prairies, watered by unfailing

great plains, including the Llano

the and the table lands, strets the West and Northwest. The new and then broken by ranges—on the headwaters of the Pecos, and the Brazes rivers, st and second of these topographa silications are unsurpassed for rich-mar fertility of soil and salubrity of the The third and last division was, recently, the home of the savage. In tory there is embraced a wider rtile land, with less that is unpro-Luan any portion of the habitable

the temperate zone-from the of the lemon, the citron and the or on which trosts never fall, rice and sugar and cotton fields, e higgest of Texas ther great north profusion—such a country, with a climate, bounded by perpetual on the south and by almost eternal ter in its farthest border line, it must and tongues on the face of the earth.

### Health and Its Evidences. re are thousands of people who actu

ave and comp nightly on the prairies was. When we number the stockmen and with their herds, the wagon trains passing to market in the excusions from all lands, always on the ing, the estimate might be doubled out fear of exaggeration. In this out-ite, from the ocean to Kansas, and the Sabine to the Rio Grande, I am sdical associations of my state and to concurrent testimony, gratefully ren-ed, of 2.250,000 of people. While we are exempt from the 'disto which flesh is 'we have thankful pride that plague postilence have never yet desolated our less. Health is almost universal through We do not claim that the abled "fountain of youth" pours its life-coewing waters evermore amid our hills d valleys, but we do chaim that on our and in our climate a hardy and health These are the facts, and will not and cannot be gainsald by carping critics Texas, as early as 1876, raised over one seventh of the entire cotton crop of the Paited States. In 1890 one-fourth of the crop was raised in Texas. The general rovernment, through its agricultural buous, watches with anxious eye the rain lin June, and learns with dismay of the appearance of the caterpiller in July. well may the government feel a deep inter-est in the cotton crop prospects of our Southern states. Europe is the chief pur-

shaser of this great staple, and \$200,000,000

in gold is derived annually from this source alone to pay interest on American bonds held by European capitalists.

Importance of the Cotton Crop.

Nor is this interest felt in the cotton-producing states confined to the American Union. The failure of our crop threatens with idleness half the ships of commerce, and half the inhabitants of the civilized world look to our cotton fields for raiment. Thus, every consideration invests the cot-ton culture with absorbing interest, and every effort of industry and art to increase and secure this great crop is looked to with anxious, national concern. Such is the adaptation of our soil and climate to the pro-duction of cotton, ranking in staple the finest in the world's markets, that one-fifth of her territory could produce an annua crop greater than is now gathered from al the cotton fields on the globe. And yet we have more than 100,000,000 of acres un touched by the plow. The time is coming have more than 100,000,000 of acres un-touched by the plow. The time is coming, and that right rapidly, when we shall hold the balance of power in the cotton ex-changes of the continent and the world. If Texas has demonstrated her capacity

for raising all the cotton required to suppl the looms of the world, her soil and climate have not less conclusively shown that she can produce the cereals to feed the millions of the earth's inhabitants in a large degree. The grain-growing capabilities of Texas are just beginning to be tested. For the past few years wheat was only grown to meet the recessities of limited sections. In the more recent periods the product has been wonderfully increased and the yield last year was over 10,000,000 bushels.

Wheat-Growing Region, Too Heretofore we have regarded the great Northwestern states as the only source of supply for our bread and meat stuffs. Now that we are connected by great lines of railway with the Northwestern states we have begun to reverse the old course of trade. We are yet deficient, but will not always be so, in improved facilities for manufacturing flour as compared with the great mills of the West. And hence this very grain, in many instances, was re-shipped to Texas in the form of flour, just as thousands of our hogs have heretofore been shipped to St. Louis to be sold to us our own packing houses. The area of Texas, peculiarly adapted to wheat and all The wheat crop in the United States in 1860 was estimated in round numbers at 173,000,000 bushels. Of this fillinois produced 24,000,000, Indiana 17,000,000 and Wisconsin 17,000,000. In 1891 it was doubled. What could Terus do if one-fifth of her wheat-growing counties. say sixty in number, were planted in wheat now, the Panhandle included. There are fifty of the organized counties capable of producing twenty bushels to the acre, which is below the average product by far if one-fifth of the area of these counties were planted in wheat it would yield 115, 000,000 bushels, the cash value of which is greater than the cotton crop. Texas wheat, both in quality and excellence, is not equaled by that of the most favored graingrowing region of the United States. Let me give you an instance in point. Flour me give you an instance in point. Flour from Dallas county, Tex., has been sold years ago in Galveston market on May 19, and was from a crop yielding thirty-three bushels to the acre. Just in proportion as the measured bushel increases in specific gravity, it holds a greater proportion of the nutritious quality of wheat and a less quantity of water, and the less water it contains better adapts it when ground into flour for shipment to warmer and tropical flour for shipment to warmer and tropical climates. No. 3 Texas wheat will weigh sixty-one pounds; No. 2, sixty-three to six-ty-four pounds, and No. 1, sixty-five pounds to the bushel. These qualities of our Texas wheat are entirely due to the chemi-ca peculiarities and adaptation of the soil and climate. It is superior, first, because it is dryer, more dense and the heaviest known, containing less moisture than any wheat west of the Rocky mountains; secend, because it contains more muscle-pro-ducing qualities; third, because it reaches market four to six weeks earlier than flour made elsewhere in the United States In quantity the difference is not less marked. Genesee county, N. Y., from 1839 to 1848, I believe, stood first on the list.

### Average Yield Per Acre.

The average yield during that time was twenty bushels to the acre. Stark county, Ohlo, ranked second, with an average of eighteen bushels. The average yield from thirteen counties in Texas from which statistics have been obtained exhibits the foi-lowing table:

Yield Wheat Acres per acre.
Wheat 301,000 24 1-13
Corn 277,000 391/2
Oats 93,000 56 1-6
I have thus alluded at some length to the grain-growing capabilities of Texas, and particularly of wheat, which stands first in the list of cereals in point of value and as an article of food for man. Since its introduction as such it has kept equal pace with his civilization. I am not less proud of the wheat and cotton-growing states of the Union than of their great commercial and manufacturing sisters. One is the indis-pensable compliment of the other. Ninc-tenths of the commerce of the world is emraced in the two terms-food and raiment But among the three emblems of industry. the plow, the loom, the anvil-the plow represents the largest interest. Thus, while I behold with pride the states which separately contribute by the production of one of these to our national prosperity, I turn with not unbecoming admiration to Texas, which contributes the products of

ail to the general weat.

Having referred to productiveness of soll and salubrity of climate, it may not be without interest to allude to the rainfall, with out which the sterility of Sahara would girdle the earth with its burning belt of sand. A comparison of the rainfall of Texas with states famed for quantity and cer-tainty of yield will show how ill-founded was the once prevalent idea that Texas was a land of drought. Assuming Illinois and Missouri to be the mean center, geographically and agriculturally, of the productive regions of the United States, I would give the following result of rainfall in inche from September, 1881, to September, 1891a period of four years;

In the opulent and delightful city of San Antonio, the center of what has been mis-called the "dry section," the following re-sults have been obtained from a carefully prepared table extending over a period of six year's observations: Mean temperature for the seasons—Spring, 69.44; summer, 83.56; autumn, winter, 52.94; year, 68.65;

mean annual rainfall (six year), 36.10.
Italy may in vain be challenged to produce so extraordinary a table of mean temperature, relative humidity of air and rainfall as is furnished by the state of Te and which may be pronounced one of the

healthiest in the world.

Concerning Internal Improvements. Prior to the advent of the Anglo-American settlers in Texas the pack-mule furnished the only means of transportation With their coming, hoof and wheel wer introduced, supplanted in turn by the iron borse. In 1853 the first mile of railway was constructed in the state. Under pressure miles have been built and are now in active operation. Texas, I believe, to-day is the tion of railways has not been discontinued in the extension of main trunk lines and in dependent roads her activity keeps pace with her march of progress in every de partment of human industry. In the en-couragement of works of internal improvement, in removing obstructions from her navigable rivers, in the irrigation of her western plains, and especially in the con-struction of railways, Texas has extended the most magnificent bounties. Though among the youngest of those states, she has outstripped them all in the princely gifts she has offered her own and citizens of other lands to build these great public links

Growth of Manufactures. The manufacturing statistics by totals from 1850 to 1888 show an increase from 209 establishments in 1850 to 3056 in 1887. The total capital invested in 1888 was \$23,000,000 in round numbers; total value of raw material used, \$22,000,000, and total value of product, over \$40,000,000. Employes were paid wages amounting to \$8,000,000. The calculation—based on the low assessments (they are never abnormally high) shows a

net earning on the capital invested of nearly 25 per cent, The foregoing includes all kinds of manufacturing in wood, fron, cotton, wool, tan-ning, oil factories, fruit canning and the like. We invite your hoarded millions to go to Texas-and establish Lowells and Manchesters, and Fall Rivers, and Provi-dences, and Pittsburgs; to spin and weave our 2,000,000 of fleecy staple, the clip now exceeding Ohio in quantity; to mine our in-exhaustible iron fields; start the sleepless furnace and rolling mill; to engage in all the varied industries of mill and mine! [Ap-

plause.]
It will "pay" you, as it has the pioneers who have gone before! Your pluck and energy and your millions we want to develop a state imperial in soil, in mineral wealth, in timber, in cattle and in cotton and wool, and which only needs and awaits the glad opportunity of extending to your coming a welcome, honest and earnest and unity of the knightly days of our early

history!

The great pine forests of the United States have been cut away rapidly to meet the necessary demand for lumber. The forests of Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin have been well-nigh consumed. Large quantities are supplied by the Dominion of Canada to the Northern parts of the Union. Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida can no 'miger satisfy home con sumption, much less the demand in the central and western parts of the United States. Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia find a market to the eastward for all the lumber they can furnish. lumber they can furnish. Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas must supply the vast terri-tory west of the Mississippi river, including a large part of Mexico and as far West as the Pacific ocean. The "Pacific stope" will hardly be able to do more than supply the Northwestern home demands and th outside foreign traffic. Arkansas is mostly short leaf yellow pine-limited in amount and being rapidly consumed. Louisiana and Texas now have the main forests in the Southwest remaining. And by examination into this supply it will be seen that i is small compared to the vast area of coun

try which it must supply in the future. In 1880 Louisiana had, of long-leaved pine, 26,588,000.000 feet; of short-leaved pine, 21,625,000,000 feet—total in Louisiana 48,213,000,000 feet. The annual cut in 1880 for Louisiana was \$4,591,000 feet. But the cost now perhaps is more than three times what it was in 1880. The United States forestry bulletin shows that the merchantable long-leaf pine standing in Texas in 1880 was 20,508,200,000 feet and short-leaf pine. 26,093,200,000 feet; "loblolly" pine, 20,909, 100,000 feet—total in Texas, 67,508,500,00 The cut for 1880 was 294,440,000 feet and it is at least 500,000,000 feet per annum

So it will be seen that the total supply. as estimated in 1880, in Louisiana and Texas, was 112,721,500,000 feet, less the cut for the past ten years.

### Demand for Lumber Increasing.

But this great forest has only been pene trated by railways within the last ten years. and the rapidly increasing populations to the West, with the large number of rail ways built within that territory, have in-creased the demand enormously. It should be lorne in mind that the United States consume annually thirty billion feet of lum ber, while the annual growth is perhaps not 10 per cent of this amount. If the entire supply of the United States should be cut from the forests of Louisiana and Texas they would be consumed in about four years. But the area to be actually supplied is equal to that of twelve states like New York. It's within the bounds of reason to say that this great forest is the only source from which lumber can be supplied to a very large part of the United States at a

reasonable price.
We have over 1000 square miles of iron ore land that will yield from 35 to 65 per cent of pure metalle iron. In "Eastern Texas" lies the greatest area of iron ore. In the Liano district a marvelous product is obtained, as good as the Swedish iron, out of which "Bessemer steel" can be made, and it's the only spot in the union save one district, I believe, on Lake Superior, where such ores are found at all.

Already we have furnaces at Jefferson, Rusk and New Birmingham, yielding 300 tons of pig iron daily. And this is but the Pittsburg and the older iron districts of

The pig iron is now shipped all the way from Texas and sold at St. Louis at from \$14 to \$16 per ton. There special car wheel pig iron sells for \$22 per ton. Deducting the cost of employes, cost of transportation to market, and cost of plant, there is real-ized 25 per cent interest on the capital in-

vested annually.

In the most of the great pine regions charcoal is chiefly obtained, and within a few years' time bituminous coal from the Indian Territory can be secured for less than \$2 per ton. It is estimated then that pig iron can be made profitably at \$11 per ton, which will dare competition from the old world to the new! It has not been a year since I saw trainloads of pig iron shipped by river and rail from Birmingham, Ala, to Pittsburg, Pa., and sold at a profit. In former days and in our own time this would have been fitly termed "carrying coals to Newcastle."

With deep water on the gulf coast and the opening of a Nicaraguan transit the iron products of our Texas rolling mills will find a market among the six hundred millions of the Orient, who now buy al

Until the last decade, Texas was comparatively unknown to the horticulturists of the older states. Now it is second in both the quality and quantity of its peach, apple, pear, plum, berry and grape and meion crops, to no sister state, and in luscious sac charine properties surpasses by 15 per centum the far-famed fruits of the "Golder state" of the Pacific. The culture of the pear, as developed by that pioneer horti-culturist, Stringfellow, solves the problem, that Texas as far down as Hitchcock, near the gulf of Mexico, can produce as fine pears as in any Northern or Eastern state. The peach, apple and grape, including especially "Eastern Texas," so-called, and as far west as the famous "Abilene country," bounded by Denison and Red river, and as far south as Brownwood, grow in great per-fection, and the commercial value, with the products of the garden, amounts to over three millions of dollars annually, as the official state statistics attest. Our countrymen of New Jersey and Delaware, Florida and California, hitherto the great fruit and wine centers of the Union, may look to their inurels when we show them on board our "exhibit cars" peaches weighing one pound and a half, the Pippin (apple) weighing seventeen onnees and melons 100 pounds

Advantages of Deep Water. I need not tax this intelligent audience with a long history of the appeal of the great states west of the Mississippi river to congress and the government for a \$6,000, 000 appropriation for the port of Galvestor for a deep water harbor. It is sufficient to say that Texas and sixteen of her siste states render grateful thanks to the Ameri can congress for the promptness with which we were given those millions, as well as the several appropriations under the river and harbor bill for the other Texas scaports. Fellow-citizens, in less than a half decade great ships drawing thirty feet of water will sall into that port of Galveston from all friendly nations, and take in return our exports of grain and meatstuffs and cotton and iron and the products of the looms and factories, the mills and mines of Texas and the great trans-Mississippi states, outward to the markets of Europe and Asia and to the islands of the sea.

Applause.]
Our horoscope casts a bright shadow, my countrymen, on the canvas of the near future! The footsteps of that progress are almost seen and heard even now by the eye and the ear of faith, looking and listening for its coming. What engineering cannot do on land or on the sands and beds of the

over seventeen feet of water by the indom itable enterprise and courage of your own Chicago men-the Farwells and Taylors and others-has been obtained at Velasco, at the mouth of the Brazos river, where only eight feet was had two years ago. It will be obtained at Sabine Pass and Aransas, and deep water at Galveston means

deep water at Houston.
Did you ever think what all this means,
my friend? These ports are \$90 miles
nearer by rail to the center of the great West than is Boston or New Pork, where the great surplus of grain is now shipped by water and rail for European ports. A saving of 1600 miles round haul in railroad transits will be accomplished with a corresponding reduction on freight. This added to the low prices of your grain has covered magy of your great and fertile states with mortgages and created a spirit of wild un-rest. The West will have at last additional competitors for the millions of her grain and meat stuffs. You will have the great lakes, the Eastern trunk lines, the Missis-sippi river and New Orleans, and last the deep water ports of Texas which will lower the ocean freight rate to Europe. It wil quadruple our railroads and, with the com bined commercial coming supremacy of the West and Southwest, will hold the balance of power, so to speak, in the grain and cotton and wool and iron trade of this continent. [Applause.]

Education and Free Schools It has always been the policy of Texas to encourage a liberal system of education. Early in the history of the republic in 1836, there was ample provision made for com-mon schools and for one great state university of our public domain. There has been surveyed and set apart more than a quar ter of a century ago for state university 221,400 acres; for each county in state 17. 712 acres; thus giving to the counties for free schools over 20,000,000 acres. The older counties located their lands years ago and they are now in the settled sections of the state and worth from \$10 to \$25 an acre. At present rates the university lands at the same figures are worth the princely sum of \$1,000,000. Our school lands to-day in value amount to \$80,000,000. In A. D. 2000 it will equal \$100,000,000. We have to day a state university and agricultural and normal colleges equal to any in the union ment made by the early patriots of Texas will be fabulous in value. In addition to this, each alternate section granted to railroads is reserved for the school fund, and by the present constitution, one-half of all the public lands and and one-fourth of all the general revenues are solemnly set apart for a perpetual fund for the common free schools for the chil-dren of Texas. The number of acres of our public school lands will now approxi mate 20,000,000 acres—worth over \$30,000,000. By the late constitutional convention of Texas there has in addition been granted to the university 1,000,000 more of acres of the public lands. This university we in-tend shall stand by the Harvards and the Yales of the new and the Cambridges and

Oxfords of the old world.

Under wise legislation our unrivaled school fund will furnish a basis for the free education of every child in Texas. She dis-penses this bounty in no spirit of caste, party or section. All races may bring their children to drink at this fountain. legislature of my state, in addition to our public free schools established by law a college for the colored youth of the state. and appropriated thousands of dollars for its perpetual endowment.

The constitution now in force exempt from forced sale a homestead in the country of 200 acres, with all its improvements, and a homestead in cities and towns not exceed-ing in value \$5000, at times so designated. There is also a clause exempting current wages from garnishment—assimilating in this respect wages to property. Thus the wages of the landless laborer, living by the "sweat of his brow," and the homestead of the family, around which widowhood and orphanage citing in misfortune, are forever exempt from debt by the humane declara

tion of organic law.

It may be asked if all the advantages that Texas offers in cheap lands, variety of product, health, comfort, and law-abiding people, are not counterbalanced by taxes. The bonded debt of Texas is \$4,000. 000 in round numbers. The taxable property of the state in September, 1875, was \$275,000,000. To-day it is officially estimated at \$800,000,000. A direct tax of less than 1 per cent, if levied and collected on this property, would extinguish at once the entire debt of the state. Her credit, once tottering, now stands erect, the peer of any other state. The accruing interest on he debt is paid promptly at her treasury, and her bonds sought eagerly at home and abroad. With the increase of our taxable values, the fabulous growth of our popula-tion, with a rigid assessment and collection of the taxes, forcing the necessary expenditures of the government and the revenues to cancel each other, guarding against all leficits. Texas may discharge any day

every dollar that she owes. Our constitution provides that "the state tax on property, exclusive of the tax neces-sary to pay the public debt, shall never exceed 35 cents on \$100 valuation, and that no city, county or town shall levy more than one-half of said state tax." Thus for the future the state and county tax shall never exceed 70 cents on the \$100. This wise pro-vision restrains the state and county from imposing upon themselves and their posterity great public debts, crushing and to crush the industries and prosperity of generations to follow after us.

## Wealth and Population.

We have to-day-after so richly endowing our schools, universities, internal improve ments, and public charities and asylums— we still have left unapprosriated 5,000,000 acres of public lands open for homestead settlers. We are, too, only in the early manhood of our life; yet we feel in recounting that we have in present wealth and power our pride and love for the republic will be gratified. Our taxable property was, in 1850, \$51,000,000; in 1850, \$275,000,000; in 1870, \$275,000,000; in 1876, \$300,000,000 and in 1891 it is \$800,000,000. From a cotton crop not exceeding \$2,000 heat thirty transfer. eeding 25,000 bales thirty years ago Texas has become this day the largest cotton pro-ducing state in the Union, reaching 1,780,-000 bales, and in 1891 it will reach 2,000,000 bales. Her annual exports of cattle were estimated at \$6,000,000; wool, \$1,500,000; hides, \$1,800,000; beef in barrels, \$1,300, 000, and fruits and other exports, \$3,000,-000 in 1876, and in 1891 these values are quadrupled. Our increase in exports and imports, foreigh and otherwise, is unpar-alleled in modern states. Look at Galveston alone. Her exports in 1875 were \$20,336,526. Her imports in 1876 were \$25,059,570, while in 1891 her exports and imports reached nearly \$100,000,000. Since in 1876 we began to ablu about again based in 1876 we began to ship abroad again, beef and hogs, and our industries have so won-derfully developed, our exports of life-sus-taining products have fallen below our imports and will so continue. What is true of Galveston is, in the same proportion, true of Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Austin and San Antonio, the great trade centers of Texas. Our growth in population has been not less wonderful than our progress in material wealth and power. The population of Texas in 1850 was 212,000; in 1850, 600, 600; in 1870, 810,000; in 1876, approximating 1,200,000 and in 1890, 2,232,000. From the official estimates our increase of population from immigration alone is annually 100,000 persons. How long will it take us to march abreast and to the front, even of the great states of the Union! The state of New York has about 5,000,000 and Pennsylvania 3,500,000 population. In five years we will overtake the "old Keystone," and in ten years stride alongside the great metropolitan state of the Union. In the next two decades we will have ever 6,000,000,00 two decades we will have over 6,000,000 of inhabitants standing sentinels within our gates. To her sisters who are outstripped by us in the race. Texas, shall, in that day of her power, extend her strong arm and warm heart, "locking shield to shield" as our fathers did at Bunker Hill, Yorktown

our fathers did at Bunker Hill, Yorktown and San Jacinto. [Applause.]

I have now spoken at great length of our mineral resources, of our immense forests, of our best lumber for commerce in the world, of that not far-distant future when the great "new West," of which Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City are the heart centers, shall find their newest and most proper ocean outlet through Texas seaports.

We are at Galveston, Sabine Pass, Velasco, Aransas and Houston 900 miles nearer to the magnificent grain-growing section of the Union than is Boston or New York. Cotton and sugar and grain seek the nearest routes to the sea. Why may we not compete for this trade? We are now grasping each other with iron hands, and to-day the trade between Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and the West with Texas is counted by millions, which was but nominal ten years ago. When the bars at Galves on and other orts shall receive an appropriation—only sheer justice"—from the government "sheer justice"—from the government, when ocean steamships shall, as they will, land at Houston and the Pass and Velasco and Aransas, Texas ports will handle the great grain trade of the West in the ship ment to Europe and South America. Or iron and copper and coal fields will ere big yield a source of wealth rivaling Pennsylvania or the iron and coal fields of the old. vania or the iron and coal fields of the old

### Loyalty and Toleration Fellow citizens, Texas recognizes that the

war is over. The blue and the gray, they who died in camp or bloody field, are sleep-

ing in the immortal brotherhood of a con ion ancestry, a common blood, and I thank God we are once more and forever a united republic. Texas is a cosmopolitan state. Every state in the Union has largely contributed to her population. Our legislature has recognized the arbitrament of arms. We educate the negro child from the same school fund, share and share alike with the white child, and "before the law," he has all the rights guaranteed by the constitution. Howesty and obedience to the laws are the safe passports to our homes—every-where from the mountains to the sea! Come and break bread with us-and se our land—and you will exciain, with that ancient Eastern queen, "The half hath not been told!" On a historic river in Virginia near the close of the late war the grand armies of the Union and the ragged but brave soldiers of Lee were in camp on either side. By consent those soldiers bantered and badgered each other across that river in friendly spirit, when just before the lights were to be put out, from the bands of the Federal army came the airs of "Yanke Doodle" and "Star Spansied Banner." is reply the Southern bands gave back "Dixie" and "My Maryland." Then the bands of both armies united in floating on the air "Home, Sweet Home!"

There were tens and tens of thousands on each side who wept at the sounds of So we are again in our "father" house" united, and together may mingle in common pride and glory over the heroism of the struggie and in the restored union of the states. [Loud applause.]

### HOW TO DO IT.

A Citizen of Terrell Offers Suggestions About the Alien Land Law-The French System.

TENRELL, Tex., Sept. 8, 1891.

To the esteemed GAZETTE: How do you expect to amend the alien land law in such a manner as to permit the lending of money on land and yet prevent the acquirement of Your proposition is puerile .- Child ress Star.

Let me answer for you. Let me answer for you.

Permit cheap money to come to Texas from anywhere in the world, reduce the rate of interest to less than 6 per cent, and agriculture can live and prosper. Let English ish, French, German and New England money come to Texas on the same footing, secure the same by mortgage on our fine lands, if you please; let foreign capital stand on same basis as home capital. Then let the legislature pass the French law in order to forever kill the idea of a landed ristocracy, foreign or domestic in all France fears a landed aristocracy-the law of descent and distribution forbids it. At the death of each land owner is Texas let his lands be partitioned to all his heirs, if his heirs do not reduce the several tracts in Texas to 640 acres or less; let the same be divided into small tracts, say 100 acres; let the money go to its rightful owner, and the land be bought by a citizens wishing homes. J. K. Buypass.

## GETTING DESPERATE.

Tennessee Miners Propose Freeing the Convicts Who are Working in Their

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Sept. 9.-Reliable information received here to-night from Briceville and Cogl Creek shows an alarming condition of affairs the Whether it is a bluff for the islature or "dead earnest," rem islature or "dead earnest," remains to be seen. The information s to the effect that the miners there have determined to turn loose the 125 convicts in the During the late Briceville trouble these convicts were taken out of the stockade and sent to Knoxville the same day that the convicts and troops were cap tured at Briceville. Since the returned and put to work have been going along smoothly, but t seems that the free neave now determined to platesperate game. It is said that one of the renewal of the disturbance at Brice ville is the opinion of the state at-torney-general, which was sub-mitted to the legislature. He held mitted that the lessees had no legal authority to sub-let convicts. The miners learning this fact, and seeing nothing done to remove them from the mines, propose to get rid of them themselves. Conserva-tives here are hoping that the miners will commit no outbreak until the legislature

## THE COTTON CROP.

Report of the Washington Weather Crop Experts on the Condition of the Plant.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The weather cron-ulletin has the following to say in regard to he condition of the cotton crop: North Carolina—Dry and a favorable week for

develop some era counties.

Louisiana—Cotton on uplands has fallen off greatly owing to rust, blight and shedding, but is somewhat better in the lowlands. is somewhat better in the lowlands.

Arkansas—The weather has been too cool for cotton. Picking has commenced. Cool nights continue and cotton continues to fall off slowly.

Texas—The first crop of early planted cotton is generally good. Showers have improved late cotton and the top crop over northern central and eastern portions. In other portions the growth has stopped and rain would be of little benefit. Worms have disappeared.

Tennessee—Cotton opening slowly. Some rust and shedding reported.

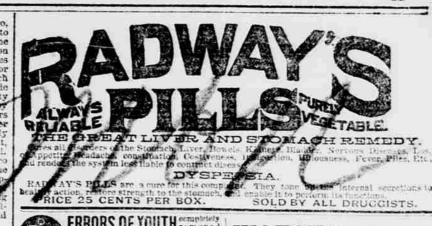
## Kerosene's Victim.

Special to the Gazette. NAVASOTA, GRIMES COUNTY, TEX., Sept. .- The eight-year-old daughter of Mr. Gallimore, living near here, while starting a fire with kerosene, was burned to death



Mention the Fort Worth Gazette.

Subscribe for the Water GAZETTE.



# THE LADIES' FRIEND.

MEAD WHAT THEY SAT OF THE

# Gazette's Cook Book

WEEKLY GAZETTE ONE YEAR AND COOK BOOK ONLY \$1.50.

### READ THE TESTIMONIALS

MEDICAL INSTERTE.
Tremont Roy Boston, Mass.
lon the Fort Worth Caretto.

POST COOK BOOK OUT.
DEXTEN, TEX., Feb. 20, 1891.

Fort Worth Gazette:
Your premium cook book received. We are well pleased with it. All the recipes tried have given perfect satisfaction. I regard it as the best cook book on the market, as we have five different cook books, and I can cheerfully say that your book is the best and cheapest one of them. Yours with respect. O. P. ELLIOTT.

THE BEST SHE HAS SEEN.
HURST, TEX., Feb. 17, 1891.
The Democrat Publishing Company.
Sins—I think the cook book worth three
times the cost and the best that I have seen.
Would not part with it for twice the price.
MRS. F. R. HILL.

DEAR SIR-The book is entirely satisfactory, and everyone who sees it admires it. I think it is worth twice the money I gave for it. Many thanks to you for the book, as well as for your

ENTINELY SATISFACTORY.

WORTH NORE THAN IS ASKED.

LANHAM, HAMILTON COUNTY, TEX., 4
Feb. 16, 1891.

Fort Worth Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.:

Fort Worth Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.:
The cook book is more than you claim for it,
and worth much more than the price paid for,
without counting a year's reading of the best
Democratic paper in the state. I don't see how
you can sell such a valuable book for so little
money. I would not be without THE GAZETTE
one year for twice what the book and paper
cost. Pleased beyond expectation.

W. BULMAN.

COLLD NOT DO WITHOUT IT COULD NOT DO WITHOUT IT.

CUBA P. O., TEX., Feb. 15, 1891.

Fort Worth Garette, Fort Worth. Tex.

DEAR SIRS-Your cook book came safe to hand several days ugo. and am well pleased with it, as it is a great help to any person keeping house. We could not well afford to do without it now. Yours as ever.

W. K. BOATWRIGHT.

FOR RICH AND POOR, SMITHFIELD, To Feb. 20, 1891.

Editor Gazette

We have no or three cook books, but not be to a stockholder in any national bank, nor interested in the Louisiana state lottery. I have not been able, financially, to utilize them to any great extent. But i find in the Household, or GAZETTE cook book, scores of recipes well adapted to the household of limited means, plenty of cheap, simple and healthful recipes; while, if one wishes to indulge in something more expensive and stylish, there are plenty rich and delicious enough to give a tobacco sign the dyspepsia. My wife is well pleased with it, not only for the cooking recipes, but for many good things in the other departments. If you will reconstructed the cooking recipes, but for many good things in the other departments. good things in the other departments. If you will renew your request in about two years. I will tell you better what I think of it, for it will take fully that long to test the hundreds of recipes contained in the very valuable book.

W. B. NICHOLS,

## ALL LADIES SHOULD HAVE IT

ROUND TIMBERS, Feb. 22, 1891. The Democrat Publishing Co.: SIRS-I have received your valuable cook book and I think it is a book all ladies should have that have cooking to do. Those that do not could learn how, and I think the price is very low. My wife is very much pleased with ours, and would not take twice the price of her's. I am yours respectfully. T. K. HAMBY.

HIS WIFE WELL PLEASED.

BELTON, TEX., Feb. 26, 1891.

Publishing Company:

GENTS—The cook book came through in due-time: have had high living ever since. Book cannot be excelled in the money invested. My wife is well pleased. Yours with respect, A. WELLER. WORTH THRRE TIMES ITS COST

FORTH THRRETTINES ITS COST.

LABONIA, FANSIN CO., TEX., Nov. 15, 1890.

Fort Worth Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.:

DEAR SIR—The cook book is worth three times the cost. I would advise all young martied couples to buy it and the encyclopaedia.

W.P. FERY.

Editor Gazette:

DEAR SIN-I received the household cook book as a premium to THE GAZETTE. My wife is well pleased with it. Much success to THE GAZETTE in her undertaking. Very respectfully,

C. G. GARDNER.

VALLEY MILLS, TEX., Feb. 15, 1891.

VALLEY MILLS, TEX., Feb. 15, 1891.

Democrat Publishing Co., Fort Worth, Tex.:

The household cook book, sent my father as a premium with the Weekly GAZEITE, was received in good order. I have tried it and am highly pleased. Think it or the paper either worth the money paid for both. Respectfully,

JUNO SCHURCHFIELD.

AGREEABLY SURPRISED. To the Gazette.

Must say that I was agreeably surprised when I received your cook book. It is much better than expected. Besides so many excellent recipes for cooking. I find other valuable information as well. Best wishes to THE GAZETTE.

THOS. J. CHAPMAN. To the Gazette

Tawnbalk, Tex., Feb. 18, 1821.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

We are in receipt of your Household cook book sent as a premium with the Weekly Gazette at the low price of \$1.50. We are well pleased with the book. My wife is never at a loss to cook a meal when the book is in the kitchen. The book is worth the money, so we get The Gazette free. Hoping the paper much success, I remain, yours as ever.

V. W. COWART.

BRAZOS, FARM PASSES
To the Gazette.

Dear Sim-I have examined your Household cook book and will say I am pleased beyond expectations; would not be without it for ten times the cost. Success to the GAZETTE.

MRS. S. C. DABNEY.

MANY VALUABLE RECIPES. ARLINGTON, TEX., Feb. 10, 1891.

ARLINGTON, TEX., FEB. 10.

ARLINGTON, TEX., FEB. 10.

The cook book I received as a premium for one year's subscription to THE GAZETTE I consider worth fully the amount of the cost of the paper and book, 41.50. Outside of instructions for cooking there are many valuable recipes. I found one recipe I paid 81 for. Success to THE GARETTE. An old subscriber.

M. J. BRINSON.

WORTH DOEBLE IRE PRICE.

GORDON, PALO PINTO COUNTY, TEX., Feb. 11, 1891. 

DEAR SIM—When I received your cook cook I was surprised to think how you could bring out such a valuable book for 30 couta. It is worth it with so many valuable cooking recipes, and madical recipes, and canning recipes, and many other valuable recipes. This book ought to be in every home. I wish every housewife had this book in her house, It is valuable to any case, and I would not se without it for it.

PANKANDER OF TEXAS.
LAKEVEW, HALL COUNTY TEX. |
Feb. H. 1861 |
I have received the Household Cook Book. I have received the same and will say it is the best book for the price ever offered. I would recom-mend it to every family wishing a good cos-book. Wishing you success with same. I re-main yours truly. W. Z. Harawar.

fomptiv. All papers are

stopped on the day to which they are prepaid.

WELL PLEASED WITH IT.

DEAR SIR. My wife is went pleased with the cook book so far as sale has tried it, and says she would not be without it for twice the money if she could not get another. Yours respectfully,

H. B. CAVE

BREGISTIME HOOK.

BREGISTANDE, TEX. Feb. 14, 1891.

Weekly Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.;

GENTLEMEN.—Your cook book, given as a premium, came safely to hand and was well received. Mrs. Trammell expressed herself well pleased with its contents, being just such a book as she has long needed. It is neely bound and is a hand-ome present.

D. B. TRAMMELL.

ALEXANDER, TEX., Feb. 75, 1891 Editor Gazette: Received your cook book, and think it quite.

help to young househoopers. Besides of ipes for cooking there is a finishe in matter. Mas. J. M. Miller

THE BEST SHS HAS CONSULTED ALBANY, TEX., Feb. 14, 1891.
The Democrat Publishing Company, Fort The Democrat Publishing Company, For: Worth Tex:

My wife claims she never had much need for a cook book, her mother naving taught her that a necessary qualification to insure a comfort able, pleasant home was to know how either to and I take pleasure in testifying that not mother was correct. However, this cook book received from you is the best one she has con suited, and we think you deserve thanks for distributing so useful a present. Respectfully etc.,

P. A. GRAHAM

THEOCKMORTON COUNTY, Feb. 14, 1891
To the Gazette, Fort Worth, Ter.
Sin-Your cook book came to hand all right and it gives eatire satisfaction, just what you represented it to be. Could not do without it Yours truly.

WORTH MANY TIMES ITS COST.

PAINT ROCK, TELL, Feb. 15, 1891.

Editor Fort Worth Gazette.

I received the "Household Cook Book" that my husband get as a premium with THE Gazette. I am delighted with the book. I have arried a number of the recipes in it and flug them to be good, and can safely say it is far superior to any book of the kind I over saw, and is worth many times what it cost.

Mig. Jennie M. Reaves.

EVERY FINDLY OUGHT TO HAVE IX.
HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Feb. 17, 1591
To the Gazette:
DEAR Six-I am in receipt of your cook book forwarded me as premium to the Weekly GAZETTE. I am well pleased with the book and ZEPTE. I am well pictured with the south and think that every family ought to have it. It is a better book than I expected for the money. No one need be without it for it is cheap at the price. Yours respectfully. GEORGE H. BOYD.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. WAXAHACHIE, TEX., Feb. 14, 1881
Democrat Publishing Company:
I received the cook book and am well pleased
with it and think it would be a good investment
for every household. Yours.
Mrs. G. H. Cunningham.

ALONE WORTH THE PRICE OF BOTH CASTROVILLE, TEX. Feb. 18, 1891. Democrat Publishing Company, Fort Worth.

Tex.:

GENTLEMEN-I must say that I think the cook book alone worth the \$1.50. However, your paper is the best weekly paper published in Texas in my estimation, and I think it ought to be one of the home comforts in every house in Terns.

My wife has tried a good many recipes out of
the cook book and was more than pleased with
them. Yours to command.

ROBERT DE MARTEL.

WELL WORTH THE MONEY. DEAR SIR-Your cook book come to hand. It is a book that I think well worth the money. My wife is well pleased with it. Yours truly, G. W. ARMONTROUT

WORTH DOUBLE THE COST. TRICKHAM, COLEMAN COUNTY, TEX.

Editor Gazette, Fort Worth:

GENTS-I am well pleased with your cook book, and I think it worth double what it cost. My wife says she would not do without it sin-she has tried it. Yours, W. D. MATHEWS

PARSONS, TEX., Feb. 12, 1891

PARSONS, I am Parsons and is Your cook book is all you claim it to be and is worth the money paid for it and I am highly pleased with it. Yours truly, Mrs. P. M. Sisk

BETOND HIS EXPECTATIONS.
WHITESGORO, TEX., Feb. 10, 1891.
Democrat Publishing Company, Fort Worls, The cook book received as premit a with Tan The cook book received as pecuaits is, and my Gazerne is beyond my expectatis is, and my wife is delighted with it. Think it is worth several times its cost. Please acc pt my thankel for same. Yours truly, W. REANT. for same. Yours truly,

WORTH PRICE OF PAPER AND BOOK CRANFILLS GAP, BOSQUE COUNTY, Feb. 12, 1591.

Democrat Publishing Company.

DEAR SIR—The Household Cook Book sent to me as a premium with THE GAZETE was promptly received. As to its merit and value I cannot say too much. I think it well worth the subscription price of the paper, exclusive of your valuate paper.

S. H. SPROULS.

WORTH MORE THAN THAT COST. The Fort Worth Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex. Thousewife had been partially as the cook book and the weekly paper I think it for it.

J. R. Grans.

DEAR SHIS—As to the merits and value a the cook book and the weekly paper I think it worth more than it he money that I paid for them. Yours truly.

J. G. CAPPA

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.